

HISTORIC HOMES OF WASHINGTON

Noted Men and Women Who Have Inhabited Them.

By MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The "Seven Buildings," the former residences of prominent men—When the British burned the Capitol—Gifted Mary Clemmer—Home of "Olivia."

Among the earlier houses erected in the District was the row built on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue, between 19th and 20th streets, known as the "Seven Buildings."

The house on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 19th street was occupied by Elbridge Gerry, while he was Vice-President and James Monroe President. He was elected in 1812, and died suddenly, in the second year of his term.

The venerable Mrs. Townsend, who died in Boston some years ago, at the age of 92, was his daughter and the mother of Gen. E. D. Townsend, the late able and energetic Adjutant-General of the Army.

After the White House was destroyed by the British, this was the house into which President and Mrs. Monroe moved after leaving the "Octagon House." They remained until the White House was rebuilt. It had also been used, in the interim, for the United States Treasury. Mr. Fry, a Chief Clerk of the Postmaster-General's office, occupied the house next door, John Quincy Adams and Mr. Fry had married the daughters of Gov. Thomas Johnson, of Maryland.

Gov. Thomas Johnson was born in Calvert County, Maryland. He was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from that State, but resigned from that body for the purpose of raising troops, which he was to take command, to go to the rescue of his warm friend, Gen. George Washington.

It was he who proposed the name of Washington for the new city, and was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from that State, but resigned from that body for the purpose of raising troops, which he was to take command, to go to the rescue of his warm friend, Gen. George Washington.

It was he who proposed the name of Washington for the new city, and was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from that State, but resigned from that body for the purpose of raising troops, which he was to take command, to go to the rescue of his warm friend, Gen. George Washington.

It was he who proposed the name of Washington for the new city, and was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from that State, but resigned from that body for the purpose of raising troops, which he was to take command, to go to the rescue of his warm friend, Gen. George Washington.

It was he who proposed the name of Washington for the new city, and was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from that State, but resigned from that body for the purpose of raising troops, which he was to take command, to go to the rescue of his warm friend, Gen. George Washington.

It was he who proposed the name of Washington for the new city, and was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from that State, but resigned from that body for the purpose of raising troops, which he was to take command, to go to the rescue of his warm friend, Gen. George Washington.

It was he who proposed the name of Washington for the new city, and was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from that State, but resigned from that body for the purpose of raising troops, which he was to take command, to go to the rescue of his warm friend, Gen. George Washington.

It was he who proposed the name of Washington for the new city, and was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from that State, but resigned from that body for the purpose of raising troops, which he was to take command, to go to the rescue of his warm friend, Gen. George Washington.

It was he who proposed the name of Washington for the new city, and was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from that State, but resigned from that body for the purpose of raising troops, which he was to take command, to go to the rescue of his warm friend, Gen. George Washington.

It was he who proposed the name of Washington for the new city, and was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from that State, but resigned from that body for the purpose of raising troops, which he was to take command, to go to the rescue of his warm friend, Gen. George Washington.

It was he who proposed the name of Washington for the new city, and was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from that State, but resigned from that body for the purpose of raising troops, which he was to take command, to go to the rescue of his warm friend, Gen. George Washington.

It was he who proposed the name of Washington for the new city, and was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from that State, but resigned from that body for the purpose of raising troops, which he was to take command, to go to the rescue of his warm friend, Gen. George Washington.

It was he who proposed the name of Washington for the new city, and was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from that State, but resigned from that body for the purpose of raising troops, which he was to take command, to go to the rescue of his warm friend, Gen. George Washington.

It was he who proposed the name of Washington for the new city, and was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from that State, but resigned from that body for the purpose of raising troops, which he was to take command, to go to the rescue of his warm friend, Gen. George Washington.

It was he who proposed the name of Washington for the new city, and was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from that State, but resigned from that body for the purpose of raising troops, which he was to take command, to go to the rescue of his warm friend, Gen. George Washington.

It was he who proposed the name of Washington for the new city, and was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from that State, but resigned from that body for the purpose of raising troops, which he was to take command, to go to the rescue of his warm friend, Gen. George Washington.

It was he who proposed the name of Washington for the new city, and was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from that State, but resigned from that body for the purpose of raising troops, which he was to take command, to go to the rescue of his warm friend, Gen. George Washington.

It was he who proposed the name of Washington for the new city, and was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from that State, but resigned from that body for the purpose of raising troops, which he was to take command, to go to the rescue of his warm friend, Gen. George Washington.

It was he who proposed the name of Washington for the new city, and was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from that State, but resigned from that body for the purpose of raising troops, which he was to take command, to go to the rescue of his warm friend, Gen. George Washington.

It was he who proposed the name of Washington for the new city, and was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from that State, but resigned from that body for the purpose of raising troops, which he was to take command, to go to the rescue of his warm friend, Gen. George Washington.

It was he who proposed the name of Washington for the new city, and was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from that State, but resigned from that body for the purpose of raising troops, which he was to take command, to go to the rescue of his warm friend, Gen. George Washington.

It was he who proposed the name of Washington for the new city, and was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from that State, but resigned from that body for the purpose of raising troops, which he was to take command, to go to the rescue of his warm friend, Gen. George Washington.

It was he who proposed the name of Washington for the new city, and was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from that State, but resigned from that body for the purpose of raising troops, which he was to take command, to go to the rescue of his warm friend, Gen. George Washington.

It was he who proposed the name of Washington for the new city, and was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from that State, but resigned from that body for the purpose of raising troops, which he was to take command, to go to the rescue of his warm friend, Gen. George Washington.

It was he who proposed the name of Washington for the new city, and was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from that State, but resigned from that body for the purpose of raising troops, which he was to take command, to go to the rescue of his warm friend, Gen. George Washington.

AS THEY VIEW IT

Veterans' Opinions of the Pension Question.

Benefit of a Hospital Board. Alex. Cameron, Co. E, 52d Ill. Marions, Ind., writes: "If a man of 60 or 65 continues a service pension, so do the younger men who enlisted at ages varying from 13 to 18. We had in my company six boys, the oldest not 16 when he enlisted, and during four years of hard service not one spent a day in the hospital, except on account of wounds, nor missed a scrimmage. On the contrary, many of the older men were either discharged on account of disability or went to the hospital; their hospital records now get them good pensions. I enlisted when scarcely 12 years old, and served from October, 1861, until August, 1865; was severely wounded at Shiloh. I never applied for a pension until a few months ago."

No Chance for Him. James D. Fox, Lieutenant, Co. H, 16th Ill. Cav., Aurora, Ill., writes: "I had served about 15 months prior to the fight at Jonesville, Va., Jan. 3, 1862, between a force of some four hundred men under Maj. C. H. Beers, 16th Ill. Cav., and Gen. W. E. Jones, with about twenty-five hundred Confederates. Three months in Libby and 11 months in other prisons terminated my military career; and yet, with the weight of 60 years and the effects of those hardships upon me, I am not a pensioner and have not even a forlorn hope of ever becoming one under existing laws, no matter how honestly I may be entitled. There now is and often has been in the past a prevailing idea that a pensioner should be a pauper; the author of 'The Deserted Village' wrote of a discharged soldier only as a beggar. In one of his immortal stanzas Lord Byron described enlisted men as 'The broken tools which tyrants cast away by myriads.'"

Open the Case. Corp'l M. V. Coons, Co. E, 47th Ohio, Redkey, Ind., writes: "Those who are crying fraud do not know how hard it is to get a claim allowed. First, the soldier makes his application; he is notified of the filing, and told to secure the evidence of two comrades who were with him in the service and have personal knowledge of how he received his disabilities. Two years after he is notified to go before the Examining Board. The examination is gone through with hurriedly and he is dismissed. He waits three years and is called on for additional evidence. He furnishes it and a year later is again called before the Examining Board. In another year he writes the Commissioner, and the answer comes back: 'As soon as your case can be reached it will receive careful consideration.' A year or two more time he receives from the Postoffice a letter from the Pension Bureau. He opens it with trembling hands, poor and in need, he is looking forward to the day when he shall receive his just reward from the Government. The missive reads: 'Your claim is rejected on the ground that you are not disabled from manual labor in a pensionable degree.'"

Miscellaneous. G. M. Co. B, 42d Ohio, Erlhart, O., writes in defense of the veterans: "I have seen much fighting. If the Commissioner of Pensions wants to publish the names and amount received by each veteran, I am willing, but he should also publish the length of service and give a sketch of the hardships endured."

Hopper, Co. K, 13th Ill. Cav., and a member of A. J. Smith Post, 111. Florence, Colo., writes: "I have been a Justice for several years and also served one term as County Judge. In these positions a large number of pension cases have gone through my hands, but I have yet to see a fraudulent claim or a false affidavit. Veterans do not perjure themselves to secure pensions. The newspaper attacks are without foundation."

D. P. Griswold, Ellsworth, Conn., writes: "I think the Pension Office is a disgrace. View it, and the report of the allowances made by the Pension Bureau are alone well worth the price of the paper. If those who are attacking the pensions knew what evidence had to be submitted they would not cry fraud. I do not think there is one fraud in 10,000."

M. A. Cleveland, Painesville, O., writes: "Continue to keep up the fight for us in the future as in the past. I am astonished at the turn pension matters are taking. Why does not Congress exact a pension from every deserving veteran and increase the allowance of any who is receiving only a small pension?"

H. E. Evans, Co. I, 16th Ky., Upper Tygart, Ky., writes: "Veterans would not perjure themselves to secure pensions. Their claims in the Pension Office are being audited and the disabilities indicated on by men who never saw a rebel during the war."

Th. L. Callaway, Cos. F and C, 24th Ill., Quitman, Mo., writes as follows: "Why cannot Congress be consistent? I served nearly five years, and like many thousands others, my best years were spent in the army. The bondholders have received payment of both interest and principal in gold, which we think is right. But now about the old soldier who cast his all upon his country's altar? Why is it that Congress is so solicitous about the bondholders and so silent in regard to the boys who made those 'bonds good'?"

Magazines. Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for March contains an article on the Cultural Harvard University, Andrew Jackson and Congressionalism.

The Workers' Magazine for March continues "The Workers' Magazine" by Walter Wycoff, who tells in a simple, straightforward manner of his struggles for work. His "Experiment" is a very interesting one—a young college graduate is trying to see what he can do as a chance for an honest, strong man to earn his living. He starts with a very little money and influence, and so far, it is unfeeling industry and courage, he has succeeded. This number tells of his first day in Chicago, and presents a startling contrast to the days of the usual magazine reader. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

The Arena for March presents its usual quota of economic philosophy. "Trusts—Their Causes and the Remedy," by Senator John A. Spooner, is the most important article. The Arena Co., Copely Square, Boston.

The March Century is full of good things for "Mexican Society in Maximilian's Time," by Sara V. Stearns, a reliable biographer. "Sons of American Birds," by John Burroughs; "Gen. Grant's Despatches," by James S. Charles, and stories by Dr. Weir Mitchell, David Gray, and by the author of "Madame Butterfly."

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for March contains an article on the Cultural Harvard University, Andrew Jackson and Congressionalism.

The Workers' Magazine for March continues "The Workers' Magazine" by Walter Wycoff, who tells in a simple, straightforward manner of his struggles for work. His "Experiment" is a very interesting one—a young college graduate is trying to see what he can do as a chance for an honest, strong man to earn his living. He starts with a very little money and influence, and so far, it is unfeeling industry and courage, he has succeeded. This number tells of his first day in Chicago, and presents a startling contrast to the days of the usual magazine reader. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

The Arena for March presents its usual quota of economic philosophy. "Trusts—Their Causes and the Remedy," by Senator John A. Spooner, is the most important article. The Arena Co., Copely Square, Boston.

The March Century is full of good things for "Mexican Society in Maximilian's Time," by Sara V. Stearns, a reliable biographer. "Sons of American Birds," by John Burroughs; "Gen. Grant's Despatches," by James S. Charles, and stories by Dr. Weir Mitchell, David Gray, and by the author of "Madame Butterfly."

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for March contains an article on the Cultural Harvard University, Andrew Jackson and Congressionalism.

The Workers' Magazine for March continues "The Workers' Magazine" by Walter Wycoff, who tells in a simple, straightforward manner of his struggles for work. His "Experiment" is a very interesting one—a young college graduate is trying to see what he can do as a chance for an honest, strong man to earn his living. He starts with a very little money and influence, and so far, it is unfeeling industry and courage, he has succeeded. This number tells of his first day in Chicago, and presents a startling contrast to the days of the usual magazine reader. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

The Arena for March presents its usual quota of economic philosophy. "Trusts—Their Causes and the Remedy," by Senator John A. Spooner, is the most important article. The Arena Co., Copely Square, Boston.

The March Century is full of good things for "Mexican Society in Maximilian's Time," by Sara V. Stearns, a reliable biographer. "Sons of American Birds," by John Burroughs; "Gen. Grant's Despatches," by James S. Charles, and stories by Dr. Weir Mitchell, David Gray, and by the author of "Madame Butterfly."

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for March contains an article on the Cultural Harvard University, Andrew Jackson and Congressionalism.

The Workers' Magazine for March continues "The Workers' Magazine" by Walter Wycoff, who tells in a simple, straightforward manner of his struggles for work. His "Experiment" is a very interesting one—a young college graduate is trying to see what he can do as a chance for an honest, strong man to earn his living. He starts with a very little money and influence, and so far, it is unfeeling industry and courage, he has succeeded. This number tells of his first day in Chicago, and presents a startling contrast to the days of the usual magazine reader. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

The Arena for March presents its usual quota of economic philosophy. "Trusts—Their Causes and the Remedy," by Senator John A. Spooner, is the most important article. The Arena Co., Copely Square, Boston.

The March Century is full of good things for "Mexican Society in Maximilian's Time," by Sara V. Stearns, a reliable biographer. "Sons of American Birds," by John Burroughs; "Gen. Grant's Despatches," by James S. Charles, and stories by Dr. Weir Mitchell, David Gray, and by the author of "Madame Butterfly."

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for March contains an article on the Cultural Harvard University, Andrew Jackson and Congressionalism.

The Workers' Magazine for March continues "The Workers' Magazine" by Walter Wycoff, who tells in a simple, straightforward manner of his struggles for work. His "Experiment" is a very interesting one—a young college graduate is trying to see what he can do as a chance for an honest, strong man to earn his living. He starts with a very little money and influence, and so far, it is unfeeling industry and courage, he has succeeded. This number tells of his first day in Chicago, and presents a startling contrast to the days of the usual magazine reader. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

The Arena for March presents its usual quota of economic philosophy. "Trusts—Their Causes and the Remedy," by Senator John A. Spooner, is the most important article. The Arena Co., Copely Square, Boston.

The March Century is full of good things for "Mexican Society in Maximilian's Time," by Sara V. Stearns, a reliable biographer. "Sons of American Birds," by John Burroughs; "Gen. Grant's Despatches," by James S. Charles, and stories by Dr. Weir Mitchell, David Gray, and by the author of "Madame Butterfly."

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for March contains an article on the Cultural Harvard University, Andrew Jackson and Congressionalism.

The Workers' Magazine for March continues "The Workers' Magazine" by Walter Wycoff, who tells in a simple, straightforward manner of his struggles for work. His "Experiment" is a very interesting one—a young college graduate is trying to see what he can do as a chance for an honest, strong man to earn his living. He starts with a very little money and influence, and so far, it is unfeeling industry and courage, he has succeeded. This number tells of his first day in Chicago, and presents a startling contrast to the days of the usual magazine reader. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

LETTERS OF CHAS. A. DANA.

(Continued from first page.)

It will be seen that the fighting of the first day ended quite hopefully for the Union army. They had been able to repulse the rebels at all points, and secure decided advantages at several.

THE SECOND DAY AT CHICKAMAUGA. The fighting on the morning of Sept. 20 was of such confusing and indeterminate character that Dana was not able to extract from it anything definite to send to Washington. His first dispatch came after the great disaster to the right, and he had gone with the other fugitives to Chattanooga. It would seem that he was about as "badly rattled" as any man in the Army of the Cumberland in those terrible hours: A TERROR-STRIKEN DISPATCH.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 20; 4 p. m. My report to-day is of deplorable importance. Chickamauga is as fatal a name in our history as Bull Run. The battle began late this morning. The first cannon was fired at 9, but no considerable firing till 10. Previous to 10 Rosecrans rode the whole length of lines. All seemed promising, except columns of dust which rebel lines moving north, and several from our right that enemy had been falling timber there during night.

Soon after the battle commenced Thomas, who held the left, began to call for reinforcements. Then about 12 came word that he had been forced to retire to his second line. Reinforcements were sent him, and McCook's whole corps, which was on right and as reserve in the center, was ordered to his assistance. Wood, of Crittenden's Corps, and Van Cleve, who held the front in center, were also ordered to left, where the fury of cannonade showed that enormous rebel force was massed about the headquarters of the Union army.

Their places were filled by Davis and Sheridan, of McCook's Corps. But hardly had these divisions taken their places in the line when the rebel fire, which had slackened on our left ever since it was turned and driven back about the headquarters of the Union army, suddenly burst over in enormous volume upon our center.

Never in any battle I have witnessed was there such a mass of cannon and musketry. This lasted some 20 minutes, and then Van Cleve, on Thomas's right, was seen to give way, but in tolerable order, soon after which the lines of Sheridan and Davis broke in disorder, borne down by immense columns of enemy.

These columns are said to have consisted of Polk's entire corps. They came through with resistless impetus, composed of brigades formed in divisions. Before them our soldiers turned and fled. It was wholesale panic. Van was all attempts to rally them. They retreated directly across two lines of considerable ridges running parallel to our line of battle, and then moving made their way over Mission Ridge, and are coming here by Chattanooga Valley road. Our wagon trains have mostly got here already, and the road is full of a disordered throng of fugitives.

McCook, with the right of his corps and Wilder's brigade, attempted to rally to re-cover the day, but it was useless. Davis and Sheridan are said to be coming off at the head of a couple of regiments in order, and Wilder's Brigade marches out unbroken. Thomas, too, is coming down the Rossville road with an organized command, but all the rest is confusion.

How much artillery we lose I cannot guess, nor do I yet know what officers have been lost. Lytle said to be killed. Rosecrans escaped by Rossville road. Enemy not yet arrived before Chattanooga. Preparations making to resist his entrance for a time.

GETS OVER HIS PANIC PRESENTLY. It is to Dana's credit that he succeeded in pulling himself together again inside the next four hours, and at 8 o'clock sent the following:

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 20; 8 p. m. I am happy to report that my dispatch of 4 p. m. to-day proves to have given too dark a view of our disaster. Having been myself swept bodily off the battlefield by the panic-stricken ranks when the divisions of Davis and Sheridan were temporarily converted, my own impressions were naturally colored by the aspect of that part of the field.

It appears, however, that only those two divisions were actually routed, and that Thomas, with the remainder of the army, was close upon him, when they suddenly rose and delivered their fire with such effect that the assaulting columns fell back in confusion, leaving the ground covered with the fallen.

When night fell this body of heroes stood on the same ground they had occupied in the morning, their spirit unbroken, but their numbers greatly diminished. Their losses are not yet ascertained. Van Cleve had this morning 1,200 men in the ranks, but this number will probably be doubled by evening in stragglers. Neither he, Sheridan, nor Davis fought with Thomas. The divisions of Wood, Johnson, Brannan, Palmer, Reynolds, and Baird, which never broke at all, have lost very severely.

We hear unofficially from Brannan that but about 2,000 effective men remain in his division. Steedman lost one-third of his men. Thomas retired to Rossville after battle. Day sittings have been made to resist the enemy's approach on that line, but if Ewell were really there, Rosecrans will have to retreat beyond the Tennessee.

Thomas telegraphs this morning that the troops are in high spirits. He brought off all his wounded. Of those at Crawfish Spring, our main field hospital, nearly all

Rosecrans has issued orders for all our troops to be concentrated here to-night. Thomas, with the forces at Rossville, will get in about 11 p. m. unless prevented by enemy, who have been fighting him this afternoon. Mitchell also reports from our right flank, where he is watching with his cavalry, that two divisions of Longstreet are advancing on him. There is no time to wait for reinforcements, and Rosecrans is determined not to abandon Chattanooga and Bridgeport without another effort. Battle here will probably be fought to-morrow or next day. Granger, who

Rosecrans has issued orders for all our troops to be concentrated here to-night. Thomas, with the forces at Rossville, will get in about 11 p. m. unless prevented by enemy, who have been fighting him this afternoon. Mitchell also reports from our right flank, where he is watching with his cavalry, that two divisions of Longstreet are advancing on him. There is no time to wait for reinforcements, and Rosecrans is determined not to abandon Chattanooga and Bridgeport without another effort. Battle here will probably be fought to-morrow or next day. Granger, who

Rosecrans has issued orders for all our troops to be concentrated here to-night. Thomas, with the forces at Rossville, will get in about 11 p. m. unless prevented by enemy, who have been fighting him this afternoon. Mitchell also reports from our right flank, where he is watching with his cavalry, that two divisions of Longstreet are advancing on him. There is no time to wait for reinforcements, and Rosecrans is determined not to abandon Chattanooga and Bridgeport without another effort. Battle here will probably be fought to-morrow or next day. Granger, who

Rosecrans has issued orders for all our troops to be concentrated here to-night. Thomas, with the forces at Rossville, will get in about 11 p. m. unless prevented by enemy, who have been fighting him this afternoon. Mitchell also reports from our right flank, where he is watching with his cavalry, that two divisions of Longstreet are advancing on him. There is no time to wait for reinforcements, and Rosecrans is determined not to abandon Chattanooga and Bridgeport without another effort. Battle here will probably be fought to-morrow or next day. Granger, who

Rosecrans has issued orders for all our troops to be concentrated here to-night. Thomas, with the forces at Rossville, will get in about 11 p. m. unless prevented by enemy, who have been fighting him this afternoon. Mitchell also reports from our right flank, where he is watching with his cavalry, that two divisions of Longstreet are advancing on him. There is no time to wait for reinforcements, and Rosecrans is determined not to abandon Chattanooga and Bridgeport without another effort. Battle here will probably be fought to-morrow or next day. Granger, who

Rosecrans has issued orders for all our troops to be concentrated here to-night. Thomas, with the forces at Rossville, will get in about 11 p. m. unless prevented by enemy, who have been fighting him this afternoon. Mitchell also reports from our right flank, where he is watching with his cavalry, that two divisions of Longstreet are advancing on him. There is no time to wait for reinforcements, and Rosecrans is determined not to abandon Chattanooga and Bridgeport without another effort. Battle here will probably be fought to-morrow or next day. Granger, who

Rosecrans has issued orders for all our troops to be concentrated here to-night. Thomas, with the forces at Rossville, will get in about 11 p. m. unless prevented by enemy, who have been fighting him this afternoon. Mitchell also reports from our right flank, where he is watching with his cavalry, that two divisions of Longstreet are advancing on him. There is no time to wait for reinforcements, and Rosecrans is determined not to abandon Chattanooga and Bridgeport without another effort. Battle here will probably be fought to-morrow or next day. Granger, who

Rosecrans has issued orders for all our troops to be concentrated here to-night. Thomas, with the forces at Rossville, will get in about 11 p. m. unless prevented by enemy, who have been fighting him this afternoon. Mitchell also reports from our right flank, where he is watching with his cavalry, that two divisions of Longstreet are advancing on him. There is no time to wait for reinforcements, and Rosecrans is determined not to abandon Chattanooga and Bridgeport without another effort. Battle here will probably be fought to-morrow or next day. Granger, who

Rosecrans has issued orders for all our troops to be concentrated here to-night. Thomas, with the forces at Rossville, will get in about 11 p. m. unless prevented by enemy, who have been fighting him this afternoon. Mitchell also reports from our right flank, where he is watching with his cavalry, that two divisions of Longstreet are advancing on him. There is no time to wait for reinforcements, and Rosecrans is determined not to abandon Chattanooga and Bridgeport without another effort. Battle here will probably be fought to-morrow or next day. Granger, who

Rosecrans has issued orders for all our troops to be concentrated here to-night. Thomas, with the forces at Rossville, will get in about 11 p. m. unless prevented by enemy, who have been fighting him this afternoon. Mitchell also reports from our right flank, where he is watching with his cavalry, that two divisions of Longstreet are advancing on him. There is no time to wait for reinforcements, and Rosecrans is determined not to abandon Chattanooga and Bridgeport without another effort. Battle here will probably be fought to-morrow or next day. Granger, who

Rosecrans has issued orders for all our troops to be concentrated here to-night. Thomas, with the forces at Rossville, will get in about 11 p. m. unless prevented by enemy, who have been fighting him this afternoon. Mitchell also reports from our right flank, where he is watching with his cavalry, that two divisions of Longstreet are advancing on him. There is no time to wait for reinforcements, and Rosecrans is determined not to abandon Chattanooga and Bridgeport without another effort. Battle here will probably be fought to-morrow or next day. Granger, who

Rosecrans has issued orders for all our troops to be concentrated here to-night. Thomas, with the forces at Rossville, will get in about 11 p. m. unless prevented by enemy, who have been fighting him this afternoon. Mitchell also reports from our right flank, where he is watching with his cavalry, that two divisions of Longstreet are advancing on him. There is no time to wait for reinforcements, and Rosecrans is determined not to abandon Chattanooga and Bridgeport without another effort. Battle here will probably be fought to-morrow or next day. Granger, who

Rosecrans has issued orders for all our troops to be concentrated here to-night. Thomas, with the forces at Rossville, will get in about 11 p. m. unless prevented by enemy, who have been fighting him this afternoon. Mitchell also reports from our right flank, where he is watching with his cavalry, that two divisions of Longstreet are advancing on him. There is no time to wait for reinforcements, and Rosecrans is determined not to abandon Chattanooga and Bridgeport without another effort. Battle here will probably be fought to-morrow or next day. Granger, who

Rosecrans has issued orders for all our troops to be concentrated here to-night. Thomas, with the forces at Rossville, will get in about 11 p. m. unless prevented by enemy, who have been fighting him this afternoon. Mitchell also reports from our right flank, where he is watching with his cavalry, that two divisions of Longstreet are advancing on him. There is no time to wait for reinforcements, and Rosecrans is determined not to abandon Chattanooga and Bridgeport without another effort. Battle here will probably be fought to-morrow or next day. Granger, who

Rosecrans has issued orders for all our troops to be concentrated here to-night. Thomas, with the forces at Rossville, will get in about 11 p. m. unless prevented by enemy, who have been fighting him this afternoon. Mitchell also reports from our right flank, where he is watching with his cavalry, that two divisions of Longstreet are advancing on him. There is no time to wait for reinforcements, and Rosecrans is determined not to abandon Chattanooga and Bridgeport without another effort. Battle here will probably be fought to-morrow or next day. Granger, who

Rosecrans has issued orders for all our troops to be concentrated here to-night. Thomas, with the forces at Rossville, will get in about 11 p. m. unless prevented by enemy, who have been fighting him this afternoon. Mitchell also reports from our right flank, where he is watching with his cavalry, that two divisions of Longstreet are advancing on him. There is no time to wait for reinforcements, and Rosecrans is determined not to abandon Chattanooga and Bridgeport without another effort. Battle here will probably be fought to-morrow or next day. Granger, who

Rosecrans has issued orders for all our troops to be concentrated here to-night. Thomas, with the forces at Rossville, will get in about 11 p. m. unless prevented by enemy, who have been fighting him this afternoon. Mitchell also reports from our right flank, where he is watching with his cavalry, that two divisions of Longstreet are advancing on him. There is no time to wait for reinforcements, and Rosecrans is determined not to abandon Chattanooga and Bridgeport without another effort. Battle here will probably be fought to-morrow or next day. Granger, who

THE NEW DISCOVERY OF THE CENTURY.



The Eminent Physician and Scientist Who Has Discovered How To Tell If We Have Kidney, Bladder or Uric Acid Trouble.

HOW TO FIND RELIEF AND CURE QUICKLY. You May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

There comes a time to both men and women when sickness and poor health bring anxiety and trouble hard to bear; disappointment seems to follow every effort in our behalf; we get discouraged and skeptical. In most cases serious mistakes are made in our treatment, and in not knowing what the disease is or what makes us sick.

If a peculiar pain attacks you, try to locate its origin and discover which organ of the body is sick and in need of attention. If the kidneys are at fault—and in almost every case in the failing of our health they are—look well to their restoration to health and strength.

They are the great filters of our body, and consequently the purity of the blood is entirely dependent on their cleansing powers. If the kidneys are not in a perfectly clean and healthy condition, the blood becomes impregnated with impurities and a decay of the kidneys soon takes place. If you desire to relieve yourself of water increases, and you find it necessary to arise many times during sleeping hours, your kidneys are sick. As they reach a more unhealthy stage a scalding and irritation takes place in the water flows, and pain or dull ache in the back makes you miserable. If the water, when allowed to remain undisturbed for twenty-four hours, forms a settling or sediment, you are in the grasp of most serious kidney or bladder disorder.

If neglected now the disease advances until the face looks pale or sallow, puffiness dark circles under the eyes, the feet swell, and sometimes the heart acts badly. There is no more serious menace to health and strength than any derangement of the kidneys.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent physician and specialist, and the mild and extraordinary effect is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. All up-to-date American and European Hospitals are endorsing it, because of its remarkable success in the treatment of kidney and bladder disorders and Uric Acid troubles due to weak kidneys, such as catarrh of the bladder, gravel, rheumatism and Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney disease.

It cures inability to hold water and promptly overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up often during the day and to get up many times during the night. It is just the remedy we need, and is dispensed by all druggists in fifty cent and one dollar bottles.

To prove the merits of this remarkable discovery, you may have a sample bottle and a book of information both sent absolutely free by mail, upon receipt of three two-cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. The value and success of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to write for a sample bottle and to kindly mention THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE when sending their address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Copyright 1898—Dr. Kilmer & Co.

How Den Halsted Saved His Head. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: After a long, hot day's march in Virginia, tired and footsore, the 123d N. Y. turned into a field to camp for the night. In a short time the boys had a good fire and were cooking. Some of them were slow in getting their supper, and hung around the fire cooking, eating, and telling stories until late bed time for tired